## A LETTER-CARRIER'S REVIEW

JAMES WATSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE CITY POST-OFFICE.

WHAT ONCE FILLED A BACK IN A COFFEE-HOUSE NOW MEASURED BY TUNS-EPISODES

OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS, The following is a summary of an interesting lecture on the "New-York Post-Office from 1623 to 1873," recently delivered at Steinway Hail by James

Watson, himself a letter-carrier: In 1623, nine years after the building of the first fort en the southern extremity of Manhattan Island, the primitive New-York Post-Office came into being. Captains of vessels bringing letters from the old country be gan to deposit them in a coffee-house where they were displayed in a rack. The coffee-house of those days was the place where the merchants and burghers met to gossip and exchange the news of the day. The first letter carriers were the good-natured hangers-on of the place who would volunteer to take letters to those whose visits to the coffee-house were rare. New Amsterdam in 1666 was by no means a large town; it consisted of straggling groups of one-story houses, with high-peaked roofs, and gable ends fronting the street, which extend ed from the Battery to Wall-st. The town windmill stood on the Battery. The Government House was in Water-st. near Whitehall-st. A creek ran through Broad-st., up which market boats, rowed by stont Dutchwomen brought provisions and the mails from Bergen, Gow anus and Brooklyn. The city wail-where Wall-st. now is-was a row of palisades, with embankments nine feet high, and broad enough on the top for a footpath. It was a favorite promenade for the residents of that day.

EARLY POST ROUTES AND FACILITIES. It was not till 1692 that the first regular city post office was established by the municipal government. In 1710 the Postmaster-General of Great Britain estab tished a chief letter office, to which all letters brought by ships were directed to be sent. In 1711 post routes were established between New-York and Boston and Albany, the mails being carried about twice a month on horseback. In 1740 similar arrangements were made be tween New-York and Philadelphia. The Post-Office was then situated in Broadway, opposite Bowling-green, and the name of the first Postmaster of whom there is any record was Richard Nichol. In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed Postmaster-General for the Colonies, with a small salary, conditional upon the postal revenue realizing that amount. In 1756 the postage to England by the first mail packets was four pennyweights of sil-In 1764 the mail service between New-York and Philadelphia was changed from twice a month to twice a week, and till some years after the Revolution a boy with saddle-bags carried the mails without overloading his horse. Then a sulky was used, and the people were lost in amazement at the progress of internal improvements when a four-horse stage was found necessary yow, a large mail-car, making four or five trips a day, is hardly sufficient to transport the mails between these

In 1765 Alexander Colder succeeded Richard Nichol as Postmaster of the City of New-York, which position he held till the breaking out of the Revolution. When the British took possession of the city the Post-Office was abolished, and for more than seven years all communication by writing not connected with the army of occupation had to be carried on by stealth. William Bedlow was the first Postmaster after the war. Sebastian Bauman succeeded him in 1786, in which year the first city directory, containing 926 names, was published. The postal revenue for that year amounted to \$2,789 84; the revenue for the past year was \$2,650,000, exclusive of the money order department. The first Postmaster-General after the establishment of the Federal Government was Samuel O-good. He assumed his duties in 1789, in the City of New-York. There were at this time 75 Government sat-offices and 1.875 miles of post roads. There are now \$1.363 post-offices and 251,398 miles of post roads. In 1790 when the seat of Government was removed from New-York to Philadelphia, the latter city had three letter carriers. New-York having only one. There are now employed in the New-York Post-Office 606 clerks and 317 carriers and collectors-a total of 923. The car riers deliver daily an average of 90,000 domestic let ters, 55,000 city letters, and over 20,000 newspapers and circulars. This is exclusive of those delivered through the boxes, which increases the number one-third.

In 1800 Josias Ten Eyck succeeded Bauman, but after a year's service was followed by Theodorus Bailey, who held the position for nearly a quarter of a century. removed the Post-Office from Broadway to No. 29 Wil-Pam-st., at Garden-st., now Exchange-place. Here boxes were first established for delivery. They were 144 in number and filled one of the front windows on the ground floor. Postmaster Bailey and his family occupied the upper part of the building as a residence. His name appears signed to a set of resolutions resenting the assumptions of Great Britain relative to the impressment of American seamen. When the War of 1812 broke out, nearly all the male citizens of New-York were employed in some way in helping to put the city in a state of defause. Archibald Forrester, whose son Charles is now employed in the Post-Office, was among the Post-Office WHAT FIFTY YEARS HAVE DONE.

In 1822 a high board fence was built along the line of and Harrison-sts, to shut in the yellow which raged in the lower part of the city, and the Post-

was removed to a house in Greenwich Village, at Hank and Fourth-sts. A single trip of a one-horse furm Bank and Fourth-sts. A single trip of a one-horse furni-ture-waron was sufficient to remove the entire contents of the office. Now, the daily sale of stamps amounts to about \$8.500; the number of letters stamped daily in the office is 250,000; the number of circulars is 60,000; of dros-letters, over \$0,000; and 1,100 canvas bars and 600 letther banks of lock-ups are sent daily from the office. The total weight is nearly 50 tuns, with nearly an equal weight coming in. On some Saturdays, with the addi-tion of the foreign mails, the gross weight sent out is 125

In the Fall of 1822 the Post-Office was removed to its old quarters in William at. The population of the city did not then number more than 180,000, and Canai-st, formed the extreme northern limit of the city. In 1825 the General Government leased the Academy building in Garden-st, which was used as a Post-Office till 1827, when the basement of the new Merchants' Exchange was leased. It stood on the site of the present Custom-house. About this time the up-town delivery limits were extended to Houston and Fourth-sis. The franking privilege was freely used in those days. A Congressman from New-Jersey rode his more to Washington during Juckson's first term, and then franked her back to New-York, to which place she was led tied to the mail coach. Gen. Bailey died in September, 1823, and Samuel L. Gouverneur was appointed his successor. His cousin, known as "little Sam," was the first regularly appointed cashier. In the great fire of December, 1835, the Post Office was burned and the mail matter was temporarily removed to Pine-st., near Nassau, and in a few days to the Rotunda in the City Hail Park. In 1836 James Pare, who had previously been Postmaster of Philadelpina, succeeded Gouverneur; but in six weeks gave place to Jonathan J. Coddington, who built an addition to the Botunds, and estabuished a branch office in Chatham-square, and a letter delivery in the Merchauts' Exchange. President Tyler removed Coddington and appointed Object Charles and the strucked occupied. In the Pall of 1822 the Post-Office was removed to its

THE DUTCH CHURCH OCCUPTED. In order to secure the present location of the Post-Office \$50,000 was raised by down-town merchants, which with \$300,000 given by the Department was sufficient to purchase the "Middle Dutch Church." The Government expended 80,000 in fitting it up, and in 1845 the PostOffice was removed to its present location. In 1845,
Robert H. Morris succeeded Graham. Street boxes were
first established in that year. About this time, also,
ister postage was reduced from five and ten cents to
three cents. In 1849, William V. Brady became Postmaster, and in 1852 Issae V. Fowler received the appointment. At this time a large number of ward pointienass
were appointed carriers, but when they found they were
compelled to do hard werk most of them retired in disgrast. Lamp-post boxes were introduced about this time,
and the registry of letters was begun in 1856. Registered letters are receipted for from hand to hand en route
to their destination. Most of the bonds held
in Europe were sent over as registered mail matter,
From 600 to 1,250 registered letters go now by each mail
steamer to Europe, and about 1,250 are delivered in this
city diely. The total number received and dispatched
through the registry office in 1872 was 690,270. Near the
end of Mr. Buchanan's administration a defalcation
occurred, which is fresh in the memories of New-Yorkers. expended \$80,000 in fitting it up, and in 1845 the Post steamer to Europe, and about 1872 was 600,270. Near the city dasity. The total number received and dispatched through the registry office in 1872 was 600,270. Near the end of Mr. Buchanan's administration a defalcation occurred, which is fresh in the memories of New-Yorkers. John A. Dix was appointed Postmaster in 1860, in place of Mr. Fowler, and under him the Carriers' fees were reduced from two cents to one cent per letter. He held the position six months when William B. Taylor was appointed on his recommendation. He had been connected with the post office for 40 years, and had long been chief clerk. Abraham Wakeman succeeded him in about a year. Under Mr. Wakeman succeeded him in about a year. Under Mr. Wakeman succeeded him in about a year. Under Mr. Wakeman succeeded him he shout and the Carriers's uniform was stein. On his return the number of carriers and of deliveries were doubled, and the Carriers' uniform was adopted. The money order department was established in 1884; there are now 2,276 money order offices; the number of orders paid during the year 1872, was 385,992, and the amount of money was \$5,110,002. Money order offices from now established between the United States, England, Switzerland and Germany. The present Postmaster, Gen. Jones, was appointed to succeed Mr. Kelly in 1895, and William B. Taylor was rmade his accistant. About 300 dead letters are sent to Washington each day from the New-York Post-Office. These consist of letters without stamps, or insafficiently directed, or directed to persons who cannot be found, in the New-York Post-Office in weather thours. The carriers report for duty at 7 a. m., and start out on their fast round at 4 p. m. Each Their are three sets of clerks, who relieve one another every eight hours. The carriers report for duty at 7 the present bost start out on their fast round at 4 p. m. Each Their are three sets of clerks, who relieve one another the start of the start of the sets of clerks, who relieve one another their duty at the year and the start of the s

of his duties.

There are 11 stations besides the General Post-Office in There are 11 stations besides the General Post-Office in New-York. They employ 317 carriers and collectors, and soc clerks. One thousand five hundred mall letters, 20,000 city letters, 60,000 circulars and newspapers are delivered daily by carriers and through the boxes. Earthy mustor mail matter goes out and as much is brought in daily. The total receipts of the New-York Post-Office for the

past year were \$2,500,000. Ground was broken for the new Post-Office in August, 1809, and the business will probably be transferred to it during the present year.

A ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

THE STORY OF A FEMALE SAILOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sin: The new steamer Victoria of the Anchor Line, which arrived at New-York to-day from Glasgow, brought back to her native shores Maggie altas Birly Armstrong. She has served before the mast in several British ships. Her sex having been at last discovered, she found herself at Glasgow, and in petticeats again, about the time the Victoria was to sail. As an old sailor she had gone to the shipping master of the port, and he brought her case before the managers of the Anchor Line, who gave her a free passage home. During the passage I have find many conversations with our remantic fellow-traveler, and I subjoin an account of her story as nearly as possible in her own words. She is 19 years old, of medium size, with a play of humor about her eyes that partially redeems the plainness of her determined, somewhat musculine face. So high has she held female virtue through all her vicissitudes that when a steerage pessenger of the Victoria insuited a woman in her presence, two or three days ago, she very calmly struck out from the shoulder and knocked him "My name," she says, " is Maggie Armstrong, though l

called myself Billy when I put on pantaloons. I was

born in the State of New-Jersey. America. My father is a farmer five miles from Treuton, and he has told me hundreds of times that I could do more work than an man. I was always of a wild, passionate nature. I used to hate men, when I was at home. I thought they ought not to get more wages than women, and I often wished I was a man. My mother died eight years ago, and left another little sister and me. Father kept a housekeeper until I was able to do his work, which I did till the first of last April, when he took a notion to get married. This new wife he got in New-York. She came to our house and thought to rule me and everything; but I soon taught her her mistake. I left the house and went and hired out at a neighboring farmer's. My father came after me and took me home, and I stayed eight days leading a cat-and-dog life with my stepmother. I thought I could not endure that long, so I took a strange notion into my head. I was up stairs one day along with one of my schoolmates. I was engaged cleaning and folding my father's clothes, and I said to her that if I was to dress myself in his clothes he would have a job to find me. She laughed, and said he would. There was a silence between us for a few minutes, and without saying anything more about it to her I secretly determined to try it. At 2 o'clock that night, or the next morning I mean, I went up stairs and dressed myself in my father's clothes. I took the seissors and cut my hair as short as I could, and then went down stairs again and took \$25 out of one of the bureau-drawers, for I knew it was no use going away without money. Then I went to the station and took the 4:20 train for New-York. I wandered about the city a good deal, stopping at a small hotel in Warren-st., I think. I had n't begun to make up my mind what to do, for I had never been in New-York before, when one of those runners bailed me and wanted me to ship on a freight-steamer, which he said was going to London and back to New-York in a month. That seemed to suit me, as I was curious to see London. He shipped me as engineer's steward. I never was sea-sick once—in fact, I never was so well pefore in my life as I have been at sea. I always used to have Jersey headaches in the Summer time at home. No more feverishness now. All the engineers were very well pleased with my work. But they informed me that the ship was not going back to New-York, but to China, when she left London. So I was discharged at my own request in London, the head engineer presenting m with ten shillings for being a good, clean lad. With this and my wages, 15 shillings, and what was left of my \$25 I was enabled to live in London three weeks. I went all over the great city and saw no end of things. As soon as I learned that the steamer was going to China, I made up my mind that I had got to get back to America as a sailor, if I ever got back at all. So I used, during my spare hours on the steamer, to practice going aieft or if they were stowing sails or doing anything of the kind, I was sure to be on hand. I used to go into the wheel-house, too, and learn to steer, and before we got to the Banks of Newfoundland I knew all the compass "When, therefore, I shipped on board the bark Princess,

bound for Middlesboro', it was not as an apprentice, but as an ordinary seaman, for two pounds five shillings a month. I had bought a sailor's chest and recruited my sailor wardrobe with a set of oil-skins. These I had taken from the Sailor's Home boarding-house to the forecastic of the Princess, and my life as a common tar began. There were only eight of us in the forecastle, and as I was always first to reef the topsails and furl the small sails in a gale of wind, we got along very well. I was discharged, finally, with the rest at Middlesboro' after a three weeks' run. Then I thought I should like to see Shields, which is only six miles distant. I went there and tried to ship again; but here arose a great difficulty. Unfortunately, I had lost my discharge. The captain of a bark, the Eskdale of Whitby, bound for Italy, would take me as an apprentice, but not as an ordinary seaman-that is, not at first, for he did take me when he found that he could coal for Genoa. We had head winds and had weather in the English Channel, but the Mediterranean was fair enough to make up for it. We were in Genoa nine weeks in all, and it was after we had been there six weeks that I was found out not to be a man. It happened in this way: There was a brute of a sallor in the forecastle, wh was always imposing on me; when we were shovening was always imposing on me; when we were shoveling coal in the hold, he made me fill two baskets to his one; I was telling this to the read of the crew after we were done work; he gave me the lie, and the result was a knock-down light between us; he was the bisger, and he got the better of me, and I began crying. This led to suspicions of my sex. I stoutly maintained that I was a man, but It was-no use. The affair got to the captain's ears. Now the captain's wife was on board, and to him and her I was at last forced to confess my whole atory. I was soon habited as a woman again, and engaged as stew-ardess in the cabin for the homeward run. Stopping some weeks at Mainga for cargo, the bark landed finally at Aberdeen, whence I came by train to Glasgow."

During the passage from Glasgow to New-York the here and hereine of the foregoing story has conducted herself in a quiet, modest way—except in the affatter of knocking down the steerage passenger for insulting a woman; and, as for that, you never saw a quieter or modester knock-down in your life. Maggio starts at once for New-Jersey and her father. RALPH KEELER.

New-York, Feb. 9, 1873.

OLD-FASHIONED IDEAS OF OFFICIAL DUTY. The following letter, written nearly 95 years ago by Gen. Greene, has a special interest at this time, and might be read to advantage by some of the public

and might be read to advantage by some of the public office-holders in this city and elsewhere:

CAMP, Octob. 13, 1778.

DEAR SIR: I wrote to you some little time past by a relation of mine. Mr. Griffin Greene, from the State of Rhode Island, in which I requested you to give Mr. Greene such letters of recommendation and credit as he might stand in need of to execute his business to the best advantage. I also desired you to give him all the assistance in your power, and to lend him such sums of money as he might want, and that I would be responsible. For fear you should mistake my intention, I have thought proper to write you this letter to acquaint you that it was not my intention that you should give Mr. Greene any aid or assistance in business that he may undertake which will interfere in the least degree with the duties of your office or affect its reputation. Neither must you lend Mr. Greene any public moneys. If he should want cash, and you cannot supply him without makeing use of the public money, his demand must not be complyed with. I makepit a standing rule never to make use of the public money for any private purpose whatever. But if you can oblige Mr. Greene in your private capacity, or furnish him with money out of your own private stocks without injury to yourself, I shall be much obliged to you to do it. I am, with great respect and regard, your most obedient, humble servant,

NATH. GREENE, A. M. G. office-holders in this city and elsewhere:

James Calhoun, esq.

THE LATE THOMAS H. FAILE. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Association, held Peb. 3, 1873, the following action was taken with reference to the death of Mr. Thomas Hall Faile:
"Since the last meeting of this Board, intelligence has been received of the decease of Thomas H. Faile, esq., which sad event occurred at Nice, France, on the 13th of January last.

been received of the decease of Thomas H. Faile, esq., which sad event occurred at Nice, France, on the 13th of January last.

"Connected with the Clinton Hall Association, as a trustee, since the year 1846, Mr. Faile was ever zealous to promote the interests of our institution. His interest in the library was peculiarly conspicuous in the last successful effort to remove the debt on the library building, and to him we are largely indebted for the success attending that effort, nor did his interest cease with the attainment of that important result. Having in mind the necessity of a more commodious and secure building for the uses of the library, it was a wish he fondly cherished to see such a building erected.

"We gratefully asknowledge what he was permitted to accomplish, and desire to express our profound sorrow, and a deep sense of the loss this library has sustained in his death.

"It is with poculiar satisfaction that we call to remembrance the wisdom of his counsel, and the many virtues which adorned his manhood. Affable and pleasant in manner, urbane in deportment, warm and sincere in friendship, those were the characteristics which impressed those with whom he came in contact.

"In thus recording our apprediation of his character, and our sorrow at the loss sustained, we are impressed with the thought that an inservitable Providence, which has removed Mr. Faile from our midst, warms us that our efforts should be unceasing in the discharge of duty, with a deep sense of our accountability in view of the privileges.

"Respised That a sopp of the shows, signed by the prantest and secretary, he sent to the family of the shocased.

"Press Voornus, Praidont."

TRIAL BY JURY.

PLAWS IN THE STATUTE AND IN THE PRACTICE. JUDGE DAVIS POINTS OUT SEVERAL DEFECTS IN THE PRESENT SYSTEM-METHODS OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS. Trial by jury has been an interesting topic ince the close of the proceedings against Tweed, and the public mind seems to be very sensitive in regard to the defects of the present system. Judge Noah Davis was visited by a TRIBUNE reporter, recenty, and requested to give the results of his experience and obervation in reference to jury trials in this city. He and that his practice had been chiefly in the Federal Courts, where the juries are selected in an entirely different manner from that in vogue in the State Courts, and his attention had not been specially called to the evils of the jury system in this city until very recently. he rule adopted by the Courts, in his opinion, ex einded from the jury-box all those persons best fitted to ender verdicts according to law and evidence. The ule first received its present application more than 40 years ago, in the trial of the People against Moller, during the anti-Masonic Morgan excitement. He thought that the excited state of the public mind was be cause of its adoption. Every effort was made to keep both Masons and anti-Masons from the jury. The nes were very different from the present; few people read the papers regularly. Every crime which was mmitted was not spread before the whole community the next morning, in all its details. The rule as to the neapacity as jurymen of those who had formed an cinion of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner was right, but the manner of deciding whether an opinion had been formed which would not be removed or changed by evidence was wrong. Many persons, desirous of being excused from jury duty, exaggerated the effect which their reading would have upon their verdict. An honest and intelligent man would not be biased by news

"I read," said the Judge, "in the newspaper I hold in my hand, an account of a man found dead in Hoboken I say to myself, if this report is true the man was murdered. To-morrow I may see other circumstances published which will lead me to say, if these statements re correct he committed suicide. I form no opinions from one set of facts which may not be changed by another set of facts." The Judge thought that if a preformed opinion would influence the mind of an honest man at all, it would be in an opposite direction, as he would be inclined the other way from fear of doing injustice. In his examination of men summoned on the Tweed jury, he asked them: "Have you formed an opinion which will prevent your giving a verdict according to the evidence in the case!" and all who answered the question in the negative he pronounced qualified. But here he was overruled by the triers. The Legislature last Winter, trying to remedy the defects in the jury law, made a bad matter worse. There are two challenges men; the challenge to principal cause and the challenge to the favor. The former is decided by the Judge and the latter by triers. Last Winter the Legislature removed the disqualification on account of preformed opinions on challenges to the cause, leaving the other orm of challenge untouched. The result was that when he decided that a juryman was not unfitted for his duty he was at once challenged to the favor and set aside by the triers. The law in effect provided for an appeal from the Judge to the triers, and produced an absurdity. It was a great mistake, and should be repealed at once. The true rule is that applied in the United States courts, where all challenges are tried by the Court, There is no delay, no argument, and their juries are con stituted of the best men.

He thought the mode of drawing jurors defective also The Commissioner of Jurors has the power of determin ing what names shall go into the box. This clothes him with a tremendous power. The Commissioner cannot know every man in the city, but he ought to know, either personally or through his agents, that every person whose name is used is thoroughly qualified. In the Federal Courts, men of known high standing are selected; it should be the same in the State Courts. only difference is that a much larger number have to be taken. There should be an amendment to the law making t obligatory upon the Commissioner of Jurors to know what kind of men he puts into the jury lists. There should also be a change in the method of summoning jurors. Everything is now in the hands of the Sheriff and his deputies. Only 28 out of the first hundred called on the Tweed trial answered to their names. The return on the summonses for the other was "copy left at place of business." When they came before him to answer why they should not be fined for contempt of court, they all answered that they knew nothing of having been summoned. These were intelligent, respectable men, while those who answered first were of the class of which the jury was finally composed.

There should be some power to serve monses besides the Sheriff, and on an impor-tant trial two sets of summonses should be served by two separate and independent officers. He hoped that the press would discuss this matter until the Legislature would be forced to change the laws in reference to the organization of juries. At present they were an intolerable nuisance in the administration of justice. He thought also that in all cases the the same number of challenges as the accused. In this city the former is in the greater danger, and should be quite as carefully protected in his rights. DOUGLAS TAYLOR'S VIEWS.

A reporter of The Tribune called, recenty, upon Douglas Taylor. Commissioner of Jurors, to officin his statement relative to the allegations recently made that he had aided in "packing" the jury to obtain the acquittal of Wm. M. Tweed on the occasion of his recent trial. Mr. Taylor said that the accusation was a manifest absurdity to any person acquainted with the facts; but as it was made in a spirit of malice and was intended to injure his standing in the community, he would insist upon a retraction, or, in the event of a refusal, would begin criminal proceedings. community, he would insist upon a retraction, or, in the event of a refusal, would begin criminal proceedings. He had held the office of Commissioner of Jurors for 10 years, and this was the first time that any charge of this kind had been made against him. The various acts bearing on the subject were clear enough. His province was to ascertain who were liable to do jury duty, and to make lists from time to time and transmit them to the County Clerk. The law of 1800, amending previous laws, provides that the clerk of this county shall draw all petit jurors in the presence of a judge and the Sheriff or Under Sheriff. The law of 1817 provides that the Commissioner of Jurors shall take the place of judges of Courts of Record in hearing claims for the exemption of those who make them previous to the completion of the lists. The Sheriff is required to summon all jurors, the person informed having six days notice and being summoned over the written signature of the Sheriff. The law of 1844 also provides that the Commissioner of Jurors may be removed at any time by the Judges of the Superior Court, the Court of Common Frees, and the Board of Supervisors. By the law of 1847. The powers is also veated with the pactage of the Sheriff. The law of 1847 had commissioner proceeds to select those who is listly. The names of these are obtained from the Dibert. On and after June 1 he advertises that claims for exemption will be heard, and the names of those having legitimate excuses are stricken from the lists, which are then sent from time to time to the Countissioner. The Jury law of 187 makes the Commissioner of Jurors the judge of their qualifications. This has always been the case, although it has not been distinctly apecified. It also punishes all who meddle illegally with jurors. It confers on the Judges alone power to compel persona summoned as jurors to attend before them and receive punishment for failing to respond to the cell of the Commissioner of Jurors. The Commissioner and the sum of the sum of the provides agai He had held the office of Commissioner of Jurors for 10 years, and this was the first time that any charge of this

thought of the Jury law, Sheriff Brennan said that its main features were good, but he was not prepared to discuss any amendments to it at this time.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SUN

A LECTURE BY PROF. G. F. BARKER.

The third of the Cooper Union free course of scientific lectures and the second of a series of three lectures on the spectroscope and its applications was delivered on Saturday evening by Prof. G. F. Barker of Yale College in the large that! of the Cooper Institute. The audience was a very large and appreciative one, filling both floor and platform and encroaching upon the aisles and corridors. The subject of the evening's lecture was. The Bevelations of the Sun through the Spectroscope," and the theme was copiously illustrated by images and diagrams thrown upon a screen at the back of the platform. Before taking up the tople of the evening the Professor rapidly reviewed his previous lecture.

The most essential part of the spectroscope, said he, among other things, is the prism to decompose the light. It is necessary to have a narrow opening for the light to pass through, so that in the spectrum obtained no portions will overlap one another. If the opening could be a mathematical line, the spectrum obtained would be nathematically perfect. When the light from a solid, heated till it becomes luminous, passes through a prism, we have a continuous spectrum, containing all colors. Incandescent vapors give interrupted spectra which do not contain all colors. If the vapors of certain substances give certain colors and spectra which are peculiar we know what substances are present.

Various experiments were here performed. By means of thallene it was shown that lines in the ultra violet of the spectrum could be seen, although they are invisible under ordinary circumstances. This is a discovery of President Morton of the Stevens Institute.

The Professor then gave an account of the gradual extension of the field of observation of the spectroscope. Prof. Bunsen, said he, was the discoverer of spectrum analysis, and true to his character as a man of science, his spectroscope is his constant companion. One night during an Illumination of the Castle of Heidelberg, he took a small spectroscope from his pocket, and with it examined the colored lights. These told the story of the materials which produced them. Might not the sun have a story to tell as much more edifying and interesting as the light from that orb exceeds these petty colored lights ! Thus he reasoned out the problem of solar analysis, and disclosed the only satisfactory theory of the sun that has ever been given to us. The spectrum of the sun is altogether like that of neither solid nor gas. Its light gives a spectrum containing all the colors, but also numerous interruptions and breaks. These were first discovered by Dr. Wollaston in 1802, and he thought it a matter of slight importance. Twelve years later, however, Fraunhofer mapped out the positions of the more prominent of these for the purpose of making some measurements in the solar spectrum. He counted 576 of them, and to 8 of the more prominent he gave the first 8 letters of the alphabet. Afterward he added 2 interediate ones, to which he affixed the letters a and b. A, a are in the red, B is in the orange, &c. In this way we may fix the position and indicate color without color. Sir David Brewster mapped out 2,000 of these lines,

A diagram of Kirchhoff's spectroscope was here thrown upon the screen and explained. Referring to it, the lecarer said: A sneeze would have deranged the instrument with which these solar secrets were unfolded. The total number of the dark lines is immense; probably not less than 10,000. Of these, 3,000 have been mapped out and their positions determined. The lines below the F line, toward the blue end of the spectrum, have been photographed by Mr. Rutherford of this city.

line, toward the bine end of the spectrum, have been photographed by Mr. Rutherford of this city.

The lecturer then went on to explain the cause of the presence of the dark spaces in the solar spectrum. It was observed, said he, by Fraunhofer, that if salt were put in the flame of a spirit-lamp and the lamp placed in front of the sit of the spectroscope, the spectrum obtained consistent of a universe spended to the dark line D. of the solar spectrum. This is not the only coincidence observed. Four hundred and sixty bright lines given by iron correspond exactly to do dark lines in the spectrum given by singlent. The dod ark lines in the spectrum given by singlent. The coincidence observed, as millions of one gaseous envelope and the kinchhoff's hypothesis. In the eclipse of 1869, observed at different stations in Iowa, ander the supervision of President Morton and Prof. Mayer of Stevens Institute, the best results were obtained; and aithough it is a matter of national interest and national pride, the results of these observations have not yet been made public. The presence in the sun of 25 of the elements known on the earth has been determined by Prof. Young of Durtmouth College. He is the best authority on the constitution of the sun in this or any other country.

The chromosphere with its protuberances, and the corona, were then lucidly explained by the Professor. The constitution of the sun, as known at present, was as follows: First same the central body, around which was a shell of light known as the photosphere; outside of this was a mass of luminous vapor, with tongues of colored flame shocting forth, called the chromosphere and protuberances; and beyond this, and stretching for more than a million miles into space, was a radiant light known as the corona.

ENFORCING THE LAW.

From The Pilithwayh Commercial.

THE New-York Traigune has been an unvielding advocate for the abolition of capital punishment, but is compelled, by the daily murders in that laid down for every violated law, saying: "We have no respect for the gailows; but while it stands it should be a serious fact and not a deristive scarecrow." This is a correct view of the case. What is wanted to make the law terrible is certainty of its execution. Neither capital punishment nor any other penalty will restrain criminals so long as they think their chance of escape is good, and now-a-days, they always think so. Such a state of public opinion needs to be fostered that every man charged with crime shall have a fair but speedy trial leading to an inevitable accomplishment of the beheats of justice. ENFORCING THE LAW

JOHN FOLEY'S INJUNCTION MODIFIED. Judge Barrett has made a decision in John Voley's suit against the Chamberlain, modifying the original injunction and accepting in the main the suggestions of Judge Edmonds. The following is the substance of the order which stands as a substitute for the original

of the order which stands as a substitute for the original injunction:

It is ordered that the defendants, the Broadway National Bank, the Tenth National Bank, the Tradesmen's National Bank, the National Fark Bank, and the Union Trust Company, desist and arefrain from paying to the defendant, Francis A. Paimer, as Chamberiain or otherwise, or to his order, any part of the interest now due, or hereafter to become due, upon any money on deposit with either of the said four defendants belonging or standing to the credit of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or of the County of New-York, or to the credit of the said Falmer, as Chamberlain or otherwise, or from paying any part of the said interest to any person except upon checks or warrants countersigned by the Mayor and Controller of the City of New-York. And I further order that the defendant. Francis A. Paimer, be editioned and restrained from directly or indirectly receiving or disposing of any part of the aforesaid interest. Nothing herein contained is intended to prevent the payment of the lawful salary of the Deputy Chamberlain, and of the olerks in said Chamberlain's bureau, by said respective hanks and trust company proportionately to the monthly balances in each. Nor shall anything herein contained be construed to permit the payment of any such salaries out of either the principal or said interest out of said city or county moneys on deposit with, or due, or to become due, by any of said banks or trust company, except upon check or warrant, countersigned by the Mayor and Controller of the City of New-York.

SIMMONS STILL IN HOSPITAL.

It was the intention of the District-Attorney to arraign John E. Simmons for the murder of Nicholas B. Duryea to-day; but that intention has been aban-doned, for the reason that, in the absence of a certificate for his removal or a discharge from Dr. Wood of Believue Hospital, neither the District-Attorney, the Sheriff, nor his deputy in charge is willing to assume the responsibility of ordering his removal.

Mr. Seebacher, the Depusy Marshal, consulted Dr.

Wood, yesterday afternoon, in relation to Simmons's rebefore the Tweed jury was obtained. Among these there were more than 50 persons whose vocations and places of business would indicate them to be usen of intelligence and weath. Two of these panels were drawn in the presence of Judge Boardman, and, the third before Judge Davis. In each instance the drawing was done by the County Clerk, or one of his deputies, in the presence of the Sheriff and is open court, and he supposed from the wheel containing several thousand names.

The County Clerk and Sheriff stated to the reporter that all the legal requirements were complied with in drawing these panels. When questioned as to what he moval from the hospital. The physician positively deTHE COURTS.

PLEAS FOR STOKES. A MOTION FOR A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS ARGUED BEFORE JUDGE DAVIS.

The rumor was current on Saturday that Judge Boardman had denied the motion for a new trial made by Stokes's counsel, on the ground of irregularities and newly discovered evidence. Inquiry, however, proved the report to have been unfounded, and a dispatch from Ithaca, dated the 8th, states that he will deelde the motion this week. On Saturday an argument occupying five hours in delivery, was made by Mr. Tremain before Judge Davis, sitting in Chambers of the Supreme Court, upon a motion for a writ of error and stay of proceedings. This application is for the purpose of having the bill of exceptions presented to the General Term in March if the motion before Judge Boardman is denied. Messrs. Tremain, Townsend, and Dos Passos appeared for Stokes and District-Attorney Phelps represented the people.

Mr. Tremain's argument began with the proposition that a stay of proceedings should be granted on all cases where a doubtful question was presented, either in exceptions or in intrinsic matter not appearing directly in e bill of exceptions. He cited various cases to show that if there were any material doubtful questions the Court was bound to grant a stay of proceedings until they could be decided by the appellate tribunals. He cited especially Foster's case, in which the Court of Appeals, in view of newspaper condemnations, had, while sustaining the case, approved in words the granting of a stay of proceedings, and had said that no question could be trivial in a capital case. This case was remanded by the Judge who tried it to the Judges of this district without prejudice, and he should not insult this Court by waiving it against popular clamor and prejudice.

There were two bills of exception in this case, and he claimed that both of these were properly before the Court. There was a special plea put in by the defendant containing seven different pleas, arraigning the composition of the Grand Jury as having been so made up as to make it no Grand Jury at all. On six of these pleas demurrers were interposed, but on the seventh, averring prejudice to the prisoner, a trial was had, and on that trial the Court, Judge Cardozo, took the matter away from the jury, but in doing so said that the question was so doubtful that should the result of the principal trial require it it would be proper to give it a stay to have it decided. Here was a judicial decision by a judge of this very court that the question was one of such doubt as to require the approval of a higher court. He argued that the matter was material. He cited a case where the prisoner had consented that a special plea of previous trial be tried by the Court, and the General Term held this was error, and that the prisoner could not waive his right to have the special plea tried by a jury. He proceeded to present the exceptions on the trial itself, and claimed that ten of these exceptions were fatal to the trial. He selected two principal challenges to jurors, those to Manchester and Luysart. They both admitted they had opinions formed, and yet both were allowed to sit as jurors under these exceptions. Manchester admitted that he had said if he went on the jury he would ham him quicker than lightning, though loss and it was a joke. His own statements were stronger than the statements which were held to disqualify a juror in the Tancemi case, and this case was but one of 12. The question then came on the constitutionality of the tury law and this was no light question. He was free to say that, coming fresh from the first had trial, he had been at first in favor of it. demurrers were interposed, but on the seventh, averring

constitutionality of the luxy law, and this was no inquestion. He was free to say that, coming fresh from the first Hall trial, he had been at first in favor of it, but he did not expect so soon to see an illustration of it, but he did not expect so soon to see an illustration of it, but he did not expect so soon to see an illustration of it, but he did not expect so soon to see an illustration of it.

In the did not expect so soon to see an illustration of the soon decision given after a very thorough discussion, that a similar provision of a statute of Tennessee was unconstitutional. The Constitution of Tennessee on this point was little more than a reënactment of the United States Constitution.

Mr. Tremain then passed over the exceptions to the evidence, and took up the exceptions to the charge, and first to that portion of it which declared that the fact of the killing being proved the law presumed it was murder. This was not the law in this presumed it was murder. This was not the law in State. It was true that the jury might infer prem-

Mr. Tremain insisted that, under the language of the statute and the decision in the case of The People agt Grant, the whole record was to be considered.

Judge Davis, in the end, asked counsel to submit him authorities, and, taking all the papers, reserved his de

DECISIONS-FEB. 8.

Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Barrett.-Foley agt. the Mayor, &c.-Order settled; let a copy be sugressed and handed up. Superior Court-Special Term-By Judge Robinson

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREMS COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TRIM—PART IL—BARRETT, J,—
Opens at 10:30 s. m.

102. Paople er rel. Stemler agt.
McGuire.
McGuire.
McGuire.
McGuire.
McGuire.
Mayor. agt. Raybold.
1168. Mallory and ano. agt. McMshon and abo.
1166. Hall agt. Styder et al.
1100. Schoplor, ex. et al. agt.
Mayor. ac.
1108. Shraid agt. The Mayor. ac.
1108. Shraid agt. The Mayor. ac.
1109. Collimore agt. Rogera.
1000. Glimore agt. Regera.
1000. Glimore agt. Regera.
1000. Glimore agt. Regera.
1000. Misshaum et al. agt. Oppenshume.
1007. Openshume.
1008. Caldwell et al. agt. Parrar.
1007. Openshume.
1009. Schopler agt. Weber
1008. The Turnwein agt. Weber
1009. McGuire.
1008. The Turnwein agt. Weber
1009. The Turnwein agt. Weber
1009. The Turnwein agt. Weber
1009. The Mayor agt. Schopler
1009. The Mayor agt. Scho

5. Stevenson agt. The Mayor, St., Cliy of N. Y.

6. The Mayor, &c., Cliy of N. Y.

7. Glisson, surv., &c., agt.

7. Glisson, surv., &c., agt.

Yunderzee.

7. Beach agt. Cellins, jr., et al.

Agt. Tweed.

25. Beach agt. Cellins, jr. et al.

103. Wormser agt. Garves of lose and fact.

104. King agt. Baker.

124. Cran agt. Tweed et al.

125. Same agt. Same.

126. Same agt. Same.

126. Same agt. Same.

127. Lackweeks agt. Curr et al.

127. Lither agt. Wring.

128. Minds agt. Wring.

129. Lither agt. Coburn.

129. Lither agt. Coburn.

129. Lither agt. Coburn.

129. Sephens and ano. et al.

120. Stephens and ano. et al.

120. Stephens and ano. et al.

120. Stephens and ano. et al.

121. Barr agt. Brune et al.

122. Griffish agt. Taylor.

Grammars. Darns, J. Opens at 102.

124. Cotsvil R. R. Co.

125. Lewis agt. Nesburger et al.

126. The People, &c., Gallet agt.

127. The People, &c., Gallet agt.

128. Wring agt. Stage and ano. agt. Lawrence et al.

129. Paler et al. agt. Scheperling et al.

129. Paler et al. agt. Scheperling et al.

129. Paler et al. agt. Scheperling et al.

120. The People, &c., Gallet agt.

120. The People, &c., Gallet agt.

121. The People, &c., Johnson agt.

122. The People, &c., Johnson agt.

123. The People, &c., Johnson agt.

124. Lockwood agt. Same.

125. Lockwood agt. Same.

126. The People, &c., Johnson agt.

127. The People, &c., Johnson agt.

128. Wradenly agt. Same.

129. Paler et al. agt. Wison, impleaded.

129. The People, &c. Obliner.

129. The People, &c. Obliner.

120. The People, &c. Obliner.

120. The People, &c. Obliner.

121. The People, &c. Obliner.

122. The People, &c. Obliner.

123. The People, &c. Obliner.

124. Lockwood agt. Same.

125. The People, &c. Obliner.

12

77. Joyle agt Same.

SEPRRIOR COURT—TRIAL TRIM—PART L—MONRIL, J—Opens at 11 a m.

1457. Townseed agt Narra Fire & 1231. Travers agt O'Bries, Seeriff.

377. Syran agt Same.

257. Jordan et al. agt. New-Haven
Steambout Co.

1859. Hurnett agt. Shaw.

1957. Black agt. Rosenthal.

479. Baum agt. The St. Nicholas
1873. Repplier agt. Barter et al.

469. Wicks agt. Hatch et al.

1873. Repplier agt. Barter et al.

469. Wicks agt. Hatch et al.

1874. Larne agt. Saley.

1875. Larne agt. Saley.

1876. Larne agt. Saley.

1876. Larne agt. Saley.

1876. Allen, adm'z. agt. Heilpern

1876. Allen, adm'z. agt. Ward.

1876. Allen, adm'z. agt. Griewald et al.

1876. Bacolouid agt. The Bartert.

1876. Bacolouid agt. The Bartert.

1876. Bacolouid agt. Ward.

1876. Bacolouid agt. Ward.

1876. Bacolouid agt. Ward.

1876. Bacolouid agt. Ward.

1876. Bacolouid agt. Griewald et al.

1876. Bacolouid agt. Griewald et al.

1876. Bacolouid agt. Griewald et al.

1876. Bacolouid agt. Barter et al.

1876. Bacolouid agt. Griewald et al.

1876. Bacolouid agt. Fullon.

1877. Bacolouid agt. Fullon.

1877. Bacolouid agt. Fullon.

1878.

1303. Scholt. adm'r., ka., agt. Wright and sme.

1005. Smith agt. Morgan.

1512. Bell agt. The Home Im. Ce.

1649. Leedlow and sme. agt. Bayer.

1619. Sme. agt. Same.

1706. Smew agt. O'Relliy.

1706. Smew agt. O'Relliy.

1706. Smew agt. O'Relliy.

1707. Philips agt. Yan Next.

1708. Related at al. agt. The N. T.

1709. Smew agt. O'Relliy.

1709. The Administration of the Control & Hoddon River.

1709. Related and sme. agt. Hope.

1709. Hadden adm'r., agt. Jones.

1709. Hadden adm'r., agt. Jones.

1709. Hadden adm'r., agt. Jones.

1709. Gardiner agt. Sherwood.

1709. Gardiner agt. Sherwood.

1709. Gardiner agt. Sherwood.

1709. Sevene agt. The Lycoming Ins.

1809. Sherwoy, agt. The Michigan Fire Ins. Co.

1809. Sherwoy, agt. The Michigan Fire Ins. Co.

1809. Sherwoy and awa agt. Delany.

1809. Sherwoy and awa agt. Anonor Libro. MARINE COURT-TRIAL TRIM-PART I. - JOACHIMARN, J. - Opens and Part I.— A. M.
Hed. Spreedon agt. Solma.
1990. Resonate agt. Keamet.
1900. Liberthal agt. Keamet.
1900. Liberthal agt. Politosol.
2070. Herman agt. Relley.
571. Hadings agt. Cooper.
1981. Joseph agt. Farnham. 1224. Toops agt, 100mpers. 1232. Bictaill agt. Cautell. 1332. Barison agt. O'Conner. 2042. Garcia agt. Clute. 1224. Karanagh agt. Furst. 1250. Chapman agt. Decker. 1348. Bailey agt. Wing. 1250. Chapman agt. Decker. 1360. Balley agt. Wing. Pairt II.—Suza. J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 a. m. Pairt III.—Suza. J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 a. m. 1373. Harris agt. The Natur. S. Z. Trans. Co.

1370. Polllon agt. Berabeimee.

1437. Gerner agt. O'llars.

1431. Warburton agt. Carpester.

1433. Noll agt. Main.

1435. Vergns agt. The Second-art.

R. R. Co. Knynitski agt. Kinkal

PART III.—SPARILDING, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 a. a.

283. Nordinger act. Grimm.

1872. Stater act. McMahon.

1880. Regna agt. The Met. Produce 1873. Juckson act. Claryton.

1880. Regna agt. The Met. Produce 1874. Werder agt. Struck.

1875. Bickson agt. Davis.

1876. Schoen agt. Struck.

1876. Schoen agt. Cohen.

1876. Schoen agt. Struck.

1876. Schoen agt. Schoen.

1876. Schoen agt. Schoen.

1876. Schoen agt. Schoen.

1877. McMarch agt. Cohen.

1877. McMarch agt. Goben.

1877. McMarch agt. Schoen.

1878. June 2014.

1878. June 2014.

1878. June 2014.

1879. June Non-commutated Motions and Appells from Orders.

Loventhal agt Noeld.

Hart agt Couner.

Holske agt. Hare et al.

Geraphy agt Hearin.

Holske agt. Hare et al.

Geraphy agt Healin.

Wein et al. agt. Kross.

Geraphy agt Healin.

Wein et al. agt. Kross.

Geraphy agt Healin.

Wein et al. agt. Kross.

John McCabe, rape, Michael McCarthy, Thomas Surke, Islanious annult and battery: Patrick McMahon. grand larency. Frederick Browner, John Barnett, Patrick McMahon. grand larency. Frederick Browner, Harris Cohen, Joseph Bernstein, neeriving stolen goods.

Patr II.—Suringalann, J.—Jeremia Coffer, burglary; John Keupler, Thomas Caines, John Conners, William Cernell, Bernard Couroy, Patrick Bulger, Henry Meyer, Daniel Lacy, James McDonald, felonious assandt and battery. Henry Genning, Henry Counor, Nolomon A. Clapin, Edward Hogan, Simeon J. Thomas grand larency, Albin Merin, embessed ment: Charles Cohen, John Kepple, receiving utoles goods; Thymas Carroll, cancealed weapons, William Hall, assault and battery.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN. MAILS.

MONDAY, Fun. 14.

This is the regular sailing day for the steamship Henry Chauncey, of the Partic Mail Line, for Panama. She had not arrived at this port at the time of our going to press TUESDAY, Pan. 11.

No Steamship Mails WEDNESDAY, Pan. 13.

WEDNESDAY, Pan. 13.

Mails for Europe, ria Queenstown and Liverpool, nor ateamship witsomnin, close at 12 M. A Supplementary Man on Pier No. 46 M. R., is closed at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier Ma. 46 N. R.

46 N. H. Prassian Closed Mail is sent by this Line. A Prassian Closed Mail is sent by this Line. Mails for France direct, via Brest and Havre, per steamship Washington, will close at 17 M. Steamship salls at 2 p. ps., Grow Pleas No. 30 N. E.

Ingree, will case a trib. THURSDAT, Frm. 12.

Mails for Europe via Plymouth, Cherhourg, and Hamburg, per steamship Thuringia, close at II a, m. A Supplementary Mul on Pier foot of Third-st, Hoboken, is closed at Ip, m. Bramadirp sains at 2 p, m. from foot of Third-st, Hoboken.

A Promain Closed Mail is sent by this line.

[All letters deposited in Supplementary Mails must be prepaid with double postage.]

Mails for Havans direct, by the steamship City of Havans, close at 2 p, m. Steamship sain at 3 p, m., from Pier No. 3 North River.

PKIDAY, Pan. 14.

A Mail for Halifax, N. S., is closed at the New-York Post-Office every day at 6 p, m., and goes vis Souton.

A Mail for Halifar, N. S., is closed at the New-York Post-Office every day at 6 p. m., and goes via Sestion.

Mails for New foundland close at the New-York Post-Office every Friday at 6 p. m. Steamship sails from Portland, Mr., on Saunday at 5 p. m.

Letter postage to all the West Indies, except when going direct, will be 12 cents the half ource. Papers 4 cents each, which must be proposed.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR LIVERPOOL—Is stemaship addreats, Feb. 2.—Wm. II. Power, Mrs. Power, George E. Weaver, B. P. White, Mias N. Sconeis, Mias Lina Cohmidd, Mias Minnie J. Woart, Thomas B. Hegarty, Mias Mary Lingary, E. Williams, Mias E. Balseb, John Williams, Mias Louise, Williams, Mias E. Balseb, John Williams, Mias Louise, Williams, Mias E. Balseb, John Williams, Mias Louise, Marter Frank Leavon, Master George Lonson, Mrs. S. Lenson, Herbert Taylor, Thomas displored Oriende Lawley, Edward Pisco, James H. Wecks, Samuel W. Vick, Johnson Ward, George T. James, J. P. Carrere, Sidaey Robjohns, W. H. Södwards, M. V. McMaben, Mrs. Mahabor, Innan Mid voo servants, Johns Kines, Chae Mr. W. Hughton, Win, Grant Col. W. De B. Morrill, J. Harper, H. Yalson, Lient Robert Dickson, Hugh Mariland, E. R. Rawsen, H. T. Lee, C. E. Lee, Leonard P. Shaw, M. Flich, I. H. Warren, S. P. Lee, Leonard P. Shaw, M. Flich, I. H. Warren, S. P. Lee, Leonard P. Shaw, M. Flich, I. H. Warren, S. P. Lee, Duck, John Dollans, Kavier Gregorabichi, Mrs. Connelly, Indy Triend, Pound, Michael of Marchael, Rev. Thes. D. Howard, P. D. Long, Ph. H. P. Roll, Rev. A. A. Haines, E. V. Pierson, J. L. Walker, J. M. Toung, Michael of Marchael, Rev. Thes. D. Howard, P. D. Long, Ph. H. P. Roll, M. Marchael, R. W. Toung, Michael de Marchael, Rev. Admiral Wm. De Roward, Lieut, Vinton Goldard, John Collinson, R. G. Geochhart, Oreste Claveland, Jr. Dr. Charles B. Choncer, G. L. Pourson, R. Y. Cook, O. Omannay, Justaves Rocker, W. Y. Didney, Mrs. Abanna, R. Goodbart, Dreste Claveland, Jr. Dr. Gov, J. L. Chr. J. W. Ort, Jr. Baron, W. Ancell, R. R. Robinson and Brather, J. Gallfach, Jr., Crras W. Pheld and Sen, Mr. B. Robinson and Brather, J. Gallfach, Jr., Crras W. Pheld and Sen, Mr. B. Robinson and Brather, J. Gallfach, Jr., Crras W. Pheld and Sen, Mr. Rocker, W. Y. Didde, Henry Miss Fon, Live R. M. B. C. Oster, J. S. Chappell, Mrs. A. A. Rosenberg a

bell, Miss Dodge, Heary Walker, C. Fellows, J. C. Forman, etc. Tradall.

FOR LIVERPOOL—In steamship City of London, Feb. 3.—Miss Louise Virgnes, M. S. Serwas, Mrs. Shrewshury and infant, Mr. Landes, A. G. Sichmond, H. A. Adhan, M. Movers, John G. Dawning, Col. Benkirtteh, Mrs. Barker and F. Chalfren, John Bolger, Wu. Smith, Mrs. M. Saltzman, Miss E. Saltzman, Folk G. Askidow—In steamship Australia, Peb. 3.—A. W. Parks, G. Hodges, S. McLandish, Mrs. K. Legler, B. T. D. Travers and wife. POR SAVANNAH—In steamship Nan Josinto, Peb. 3.—D. A. Gines, J. H. Ralifskon and wife. F. W. Nuss, Mass Casie E. Kawatos, Miss Mastic P. Knowles, Miss Josephine Z. Robinson, L. D. Shaeffer, Mrs. H. T. Miller, T. P. Lemasson, J. H. Tichens, L. Pruyn and wife, J. G. Afwater and wife, Market Brown, Dr. Mauran, Mrs. N. Brown and mark. A. Ward, Geo. Ward, Mrs. C. Knapp, infant and norse, A. Wilser, J. L.

Atwater and wife, Master Brown, Dr. Mauran, Mrs. N. Brown and wife, J. A. Ward, Geo. Ward, Mrs. C. Knapp, Infant and norse A. Wilsey, J. E. Baidwin, R. B. Johnson and wife, Miss. L. B. Johnson and wife, Miss. L. B. Johnson and office and child, Mrs. Meyer and child, F. W. Moore, Mrs. D. Schuille, Mrs. Le Roy Napler and servant. S. B. Petrie, Master Blasco, Mrs. D. Slosae, two children and survey Miss. Slosae, Jacob Miller and son, Jacob Hofer, A. Austin, Geo. Brown as wife, W. L. Welsh and wife, Mrs. M. S. Parker, Jorous Grott, Few Josef, F. S. Praya and wife, Mrs. S. E. Moore and son, Wu. P. Hemman, K. Katsenstein, O. Gridley, R. E. Carr, wife and two children, Y. Z. Moore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM MAVRE—In sceamskip Washington, Feb. 7.—Mrs. Olyphana, Mr. Bree, J. Porter J. Schaller, Mrs. J. Carre and child. Mrs. Jacoby, Miss Rouan Mrs. Gaullier, Mrs. Romeon, Mrs. Molliari, Mrs. Verpan, P. Vivier, Mrs. Vivier, Miss Moise, Alfred de Jervins, Armand de Bens, P. Vivier, Mrs. Svivier, Miss Moise, Alfred de Jervins, Armand de Bens, T. Toure, Mr. Lisler, Mr. Raubach, Claude Jacob, Mr. Merriquet, Mrs. Merriquet and maid Mrs. Marie Davaillon, Mr. Verpan, Paul Wild, Moise Simon, Alfred Derfen, James Hunzelr, Mrs. Celine Strauss and child, Mrs. Delhave, Lucien Varroun, Miss Agnes Laurent, Mrs. Auguste Laurent, Funest Rejuguet, Mr. Carter, Thomas L. Connelly, Archbishop of Halifax, Mr. Landoner, Mr. Oaude, FHOM SAVANNAH-In steinarbig Pyrop, Fab. 3.—B. Giffred, J. H. Mather, Rugues Howe, John Caser, A. Kilts, Miss Seeter, H. T. Wallace and wife, John Reilly, C. T. Goodman, T. T. Haine, and Sis the steetage.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF NEW-TORK .... Fan. &

CLEARED.

CLEARED.

Steamable Adviatio (Br.), Perry, Liverpool via Queenstown, &c., & Hyde Sparks.

Semanic City of Lundon (Br.), Mirebouse, Liverpool via Queenstown, Son G. Dale. John G. Dale.

Steamship Cuba (Br.), Lott, Liverpool via Queenstown, Steamship Cuba (Br.), Lott, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Franckivn.

Steamship City of Bristol (Br.), Jones, Liverpool, John G. Bala.

Steamship Holland (Br.), Bragg, London, Ac., F. W. J. Harst.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sauppool, New-Orleau, Frederick Baker.

Steamship San Jacinto, Hazerd, Savannah, William R. Garrison.

Steamship Isase Bell, Blakeman, Nortolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Oil Dominion Steamship Co. Steamship Noreas, Bears, Boston, B. F. Dimock. Steamship Weser (N. G.), Willegerod, Bremen, via Southampton, Octrichs & Co. Octrodes & Co.
Stramship City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston via Key Week,
C. H. Mallory & Co. Steamship George Washington, Quick; New-Orleans, H. B. Crouwell

Co. Seamalip Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Biorgan & Ca. Steamalip Volunteer, Crossins, Philadeiphia, Lorillard Scannahip Co. Steamalip Co. Carlett, Co. Carlett, Co. Carlett, Carlett,

J. Seager.
Bark Lyrings (Br.), Pariridge, Perusumbuco, Geo. P. Bulley.
Brig Rebecta (Ger.), Otten, Luzbon, C. Tothas & Co.
Brig Bittercolon (Nov.), faorensen, Stemens, Pamelo, Riya & Ga.
Brig Bittercolon (Nov.), faorensen, Stemens, Pamelo, Riya & Ga.
Brig Bra Bird (Br.), Carde, Rio Janelro, Peniston & Co.
Brig Jeremiah Porte, Cardenas, Coba, S. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Magnie, Orumbey, Seville, Hand & Swan,
Brig Aglata (Br.), Peterson, Aspinwall, G. Wennels,
Rick Athlete (Br.), Graham, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Hatten Watson & Co.

Brig Julia Blate (Br.), Gavin, Santa Cruz, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig P. M. Tucker, Barnard, Port Johnson, Johnson, Carree

Brig. F. M. Aucase, Barnard, Port Johnson, Johnson, Carrie & Brig. Bloctric (Gor.), Meyer, Hamburg, Punch, Edya & Co. Schr. Nellie Crowell, Couwell, Galvaston, Teras, R. M. Shachpola, Schr. Livuina D. (Br.), Wagner, St. Croix, W. I. Henory & Parker, Schr. Livuina D. (Br.), Wagner, St. Croix, W. I. Henory & Parker, Schr. Livuina D. (Br.), Wagner, St. Croix, W. I. Henory & Parker, Schr. Brina & Bron. Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Bron. Schr. Schnan Heather, Heather, Harnan, Jaz. W. [Riwei] & Co. Schr. Doily Varden, Allen, Mosquito Inlet. Van Brunt & Bro. Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Sharrett, Richmend, Van Brunt & Bro. ARRIVELD.

Reambip Victoria (Br.), Musro, Glasgow Jan. 25, with midea. and pass. to Henderson Stros.

Steamship Victoria (Br.), Musco, Ulakgow Jan. 50, with index, as to Henderson Stone.

Steamship Washington (Fr.), Roussoan, Havre Jan. 17, via Breat Bith ann Hallita Feb. 6, where also note in short of coal, with index, and part to Goo. Mackenide.

Steamship Cortes. Semble, New-Orleans Feb. 1, with index, and pass, to H. B. Gromwell & Co.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, with index, and pass, to H. B. Morgan & Co.

Bark Esminitum (of Shields), Harts, Tokohama Seot. 15, with ion.

Bark Ferg (Nor.), Halversen, Galway 56 dava, in balliast.

Brig Juliet G. Clark, Moore, Milk River, Jam., 18 daya, with logwood and old true. nd old tren.

Brig Mary Lia (of Yarmouth, N. S.), Crosby, Matennas II days, with

sugar.
Brig Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Cleafuegos 17 days, with sugar.
Schr. Mary Burdett (of Newburyport), Pearl, Para 17 lays, with reb

Brig Nellie Ware, Ashburr, Clearingon II days, with angar.
Schr. Mary Burdeit (of Newburpott), Pear, Paar II lays, with rebber and sold from.
Schr. Ses Jack, Miller, St. John N. B. 30 days, with lumber.
Schr. Daylight, Beckett, Bath, with lumber.
Schr. Mark. Beckett, Bath, with lumber.
Schr. Mark. Beckett, Bath, with lumber.
Schr. Mark. Beckett, Bath, William, Schr. M. G. Graham, Porlland, with lume.
Schr. Convey, Fenob. Rockland, with lime.
Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Janklin Pierce, Plandon. New-Haven for Elizabethpert.
Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Ma. Hver Holdgon, New-Haven for Elizabethpert.
Schr. Kaos B. Phillips, Mawkins, Kow-Haven for Elizabethpert.
Schr. Kaos B. Phillips, Mawkins, Kow-Haven for Elizabethpert.
Schr. Kaos B. Phillips, Mawkins, Kow-Haven for Elizabethpert.
Schr. Mark. Berlin, Markins, Marken for Virginia.
Schr. Averill, Smith, from Pravidence, Clarx Jank. from Calain, with hungher: Louisa Walsh, Hall, from Pravidence
Schr. Mark. Jan. Schr. Mark. Berlin, Schr. Mark. Sch